

Earthquakes are caused by **plate movements**.

**Weather** refers to temperature and conditions in a particular place in a particular time.

Why does a **globe** more accurately reflect the relative size and location of places on earth? **It shows exactly how continents and oceans appear on Earth's curved surface.**

A **compass rose** on a map helps you figure out what? **Directions: north, south, east and west**

What is **one drawback** of the Homolosine Projection? **The distances on the map are not correct**

**Prime Meridian** helps geographers to divide the Earth east from west and determine longitude.

**GPS** (Global Positioning System) technology relies on **satellites**.

**Homo Sapiens** is the scientific name of modern people.

**Neolithic Age** is the era when farming developed.

What might a historian use to learn about **early** humans? **artifacts diaries speeches photographs**

MAP SKILLS: Study the map on p. 21.

- Be able to identify what type of map it is. **Thematic**
- Understand how to use the map key/legend to get information from the map. **Legend lists and explains what the symbols on the map mean**

INTERPRETING CHARTS: Know how to read and interpret a chart, such as the one on pages 28-29.

- Be able to understand the timeline BC to present

ESSAY TOPICS: You'll choose **one** topic. Start your response with a **thesis statement** (restate the question).

- How did improvements in mapmaking change exploration after 1569? P. 22-23
  - What earlier maps were like - **scratched on ground, drawn on tree bark, carved on clay tablets**
  - What improvements were made to maps – **became more accurate, used knowledge of astronomy and mathematics to draw accurate maps, Mercator showed curved surface of earth on flat map (Mercator Projection)**
  - How explorers may have used these new maps – **helped them plot straight route on maps**

**OR**

- How did the discovery of Lucy change scientists' view of early humans? p. 30-31
  - What was unique about Lucy – **unusually complete skeleton of an australopithecine**

- What people previously believed about australopithecines – that they were the first humanlike creature to walk upright, believed they learned to walk on East African grassland about 4.5 million years ago
- What new evidence Lucy presented – Even though Lucy had a smallish brain like a chimp and had very long arms she walked upright. Lucy challenged the theory that a bigger brain had led to walking.